

Satellite NO₂ retrievals suggest China has exceeded its NO_x reduction goals from the twelfth Five-Year Plan

Benjamin de Foy, Zifeng Lu and David G. Streets, Scientific Reports 2016,
Supplementary Material.

Supplementary Material

This supplementary material contains extra tables and figures for: B. de Foy, Z. Lu, and D. G. Streets, “Satellite NO₂ retrievals suggest China has exceeded its NO_x reduction goals from the twelfth Five-Year Plan”, *Scientific Reports*, 2016.

Please see the paper for data description, discussion and acknowledgments.

Annual Time Series

Table S1 shows the percentage relative difference in vertical OMI NO₂ columns for each year and for each site of the study. Figure S1 shows the annual trends in the emissions inventory and the OMI columns for the sites not shown in Fig. 3.

Figures S2 and S3 show the sensitivity of the annual trends in OMI NO₂ columns to the months of the year included in the analysis.

Maps

Fig. S4 shows a map of the correlation coefficient between the OMI annual trends and the official emissions inventory, as well as a map of the year of maximum OMI column scaling factor. Please see Table 1 for data.

Surface Measurements

Annual average NO₂ concentrations were collected from a wide range of official sources including environmental bulletins and statements of various cities and provinces; the China Environment Yearbook (China Environmental Newspaper, Beijing, China, 2006-2015); and the China Statistical Yearbook on Environment (National Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Environmental Protection, China Statistics Press, Beijing, China, 2006-2014). The NO₂ concentration data of Hong Kong are from the air quality reports of the Hong Kong Environmental Protection Department (Air Quality Reports in Hong Kong 2005-2015. Tech. Rep. Hong Kong Environmental Protection Department, Hong Kong).

Fig. S5 shows the annual average NO₂ concentrations along with the annual trends in the OMI columns shown in Fig. 3. The implementation of the new Environmental Protection Law and the new Atmospheric Environmental Quality Standards led to hundreds of new monitoring sites built during 2012 to 2014. This explains the discontinuity in the concentrations leading up to 2013. Nonetheless the data for 2013, 2014 and 2015 should be comparable.

Multiple Linear Regression Model for Each Urban Area

Figures S6 to S23 show the multiple linear regression model for each of the 18 areas in this study along with model parameters.

Table S1: Percentage relative difference in vertical OMI NO₂ columns for each year and for each site of the study. The differences are calculated as percentages relative to the 11-year mean of the columns.

Location	2005 %	2006 %	2007 %	2008 %	2009 %	2010 %	2011 %	2012 %	2013 %	2014 %	2015 %
Beijing	-1.7	-4.9	1.5	-11.1	-5.5	26.0	20.4	15.9	0.5	-5.2	-25.2
Tianjin	-14.8	-16.5	5.2	-12.3	7.7	21.5	21.1	7.6	8.6	-7.8	-10.7
Tangshan	-33.0	-22.4	-4.2	-10.5	-7.6	21.8	25.1	21.2	18.2	15.3	-3.5
Shenyang	-19.0	-10.2	1.9	-14.7	-7.8	7.2	37.3	18.7	9.9	-1.4	-9.5
Shijiazhuang	-11.9	-5.3	-14.1	-11.7	7.2	9.7	40.3	31.2	11.9	-11.7	-26.2
Taiyuan	-4.4	5.9	7.7	-5.2	-10.2	9.9	25.3	12.2	8.0	-7.7	-30.1
Zibo	-26.6	-17.2	-10.5	-17.0	-7.4	11.0	32.1	25.8	31.9	5.3	-6.8
Jining	-20.6	-11.9	-1.9	-8.0	-13.5	13.4	48.8	19.1	28.6	-8.5	-22.5
Xi'an	-19.6	-14.2	-9.2	-7.6	-15.7	15.4	28.7	25.5	20.9	9.7	-17.0
Chongqing	-15.7	-10.3	-18.6	-14.2	-4.9	6.7	34.5	16.4	13.3	17.3	-10.3
Chengdu	-21.4	-15.6	-0.4	-12.3	-3.9	8.7	17.9	16.6	11.5	16.0	-7.0
Wuhan	-13.2	-15.5	-3.4	-14.4	-7.9	12.1	21.5	24.4	6.9	-0.3	-1.0
Nanjing	-22.3	-1.1	-8.2	-15.0	-5.5	17.3	25.0	12.8	14.2	-0.9	-5.6
Shanghai	-0.1	-2.8	6.1	5.5	-9.8	8.9	7.5	-6.4	11.3	-4.1	-12.8
Hangzhou	-9.2	-8.0	-2.9	-5.8	-12.1	16.2	21.1	10.8	7.2	1.8	-12.5
Guangzhou	13.7	0.2	21.1	2.1	-7.7	6.8	10.0	-7.6	-6.7	-11.8	-13.8
Shenzhen	37.5	18.3	22.5	5.5	-8.4	-0.4	-0.8	-6.2	-8.9	-17.6	-25.4
Hong Kong	28.0	17.3	13.5	15.0	-8.7	-5.0	-0.8	-6.1	-5.8	-14.3	-21.9

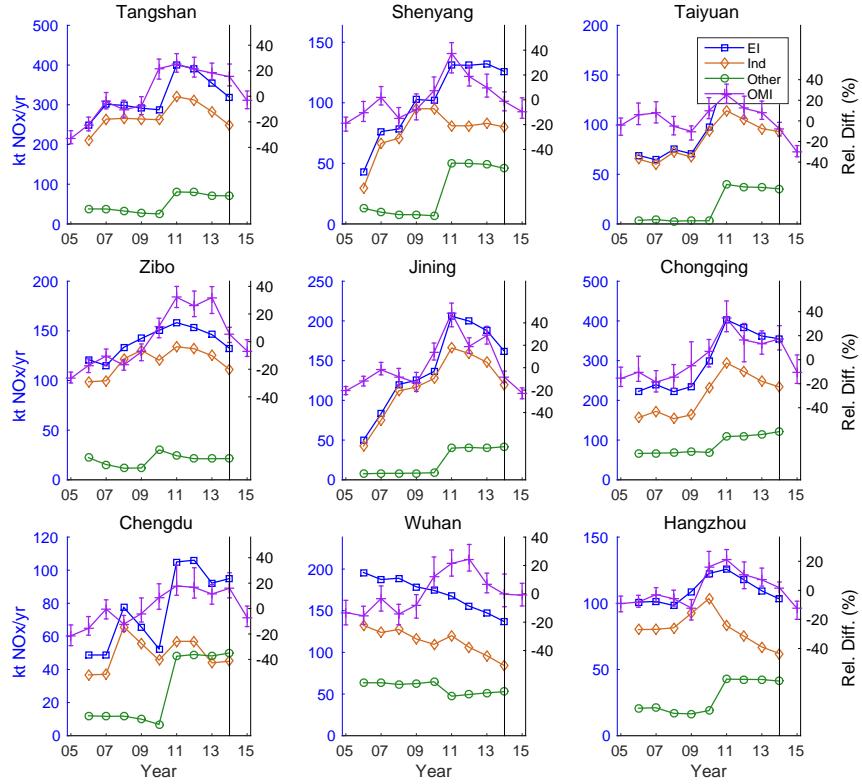


Figure S1: Left axes: annual trends in the emissions inventory (EI) of NO_x for 2006 to 2014 including industrial and power plant emissions (“Ind”) and residential and transportation emissions (“Other”). Right axes: relative percentage difference in both the emissions inventory (EI) and the OMI NO_2 columns from the multiple linear regression model for 2005 to 2015 compared with the average over all years. Uncertainty in OMI trends shown as the full range of results from 100 bootstrapped simulations. See Fig. 2 for other sites in the study.

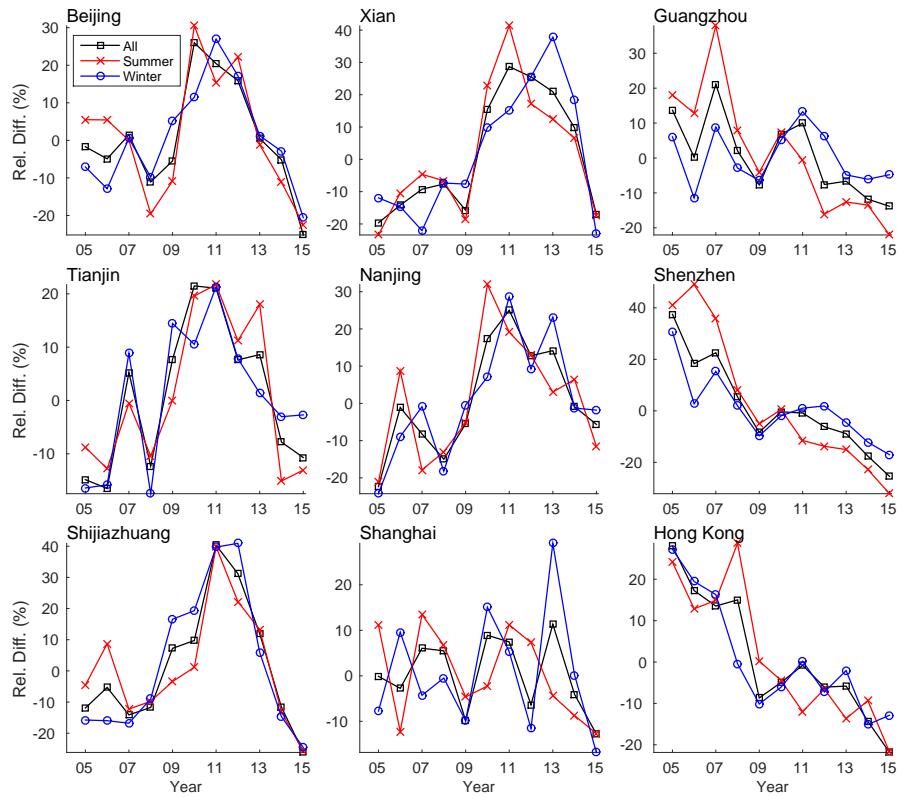


Figure S2: Annual Trends in OMI NO₂ columns for the entire time series (All), for April to October (Summer) and for November to March (Winter) for the sites shown in Fig. 2.

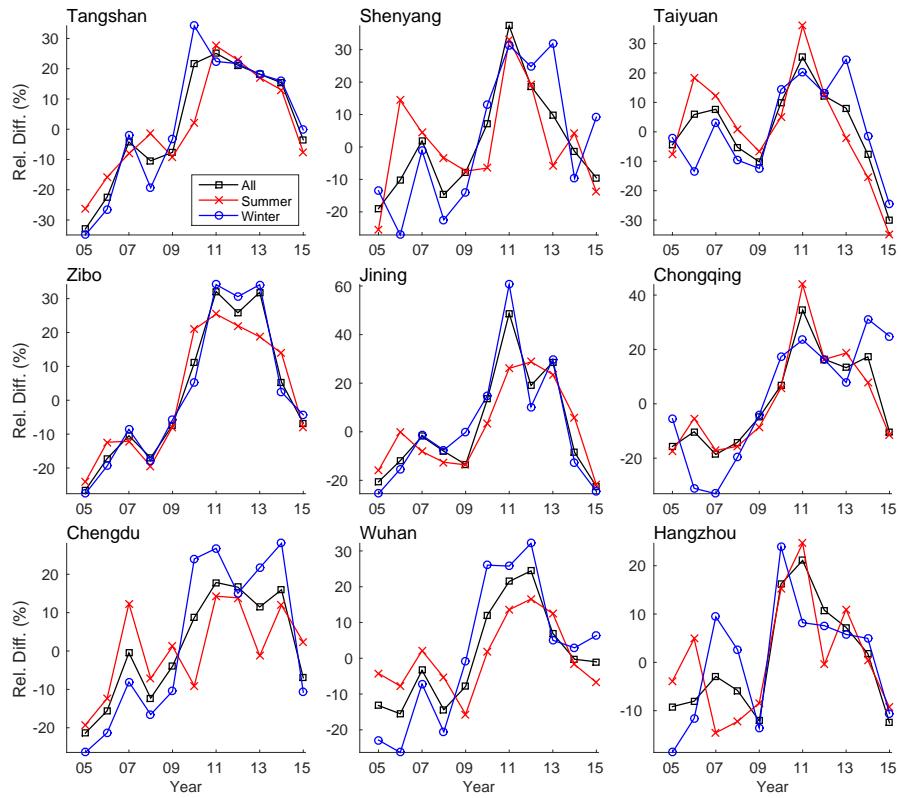


Figure S3: Annual Trends in OMI NO₂ columns for the entire time series (All), for April to October (Summer) and for November to March (Winter) for the sites shown in Fig. S1.

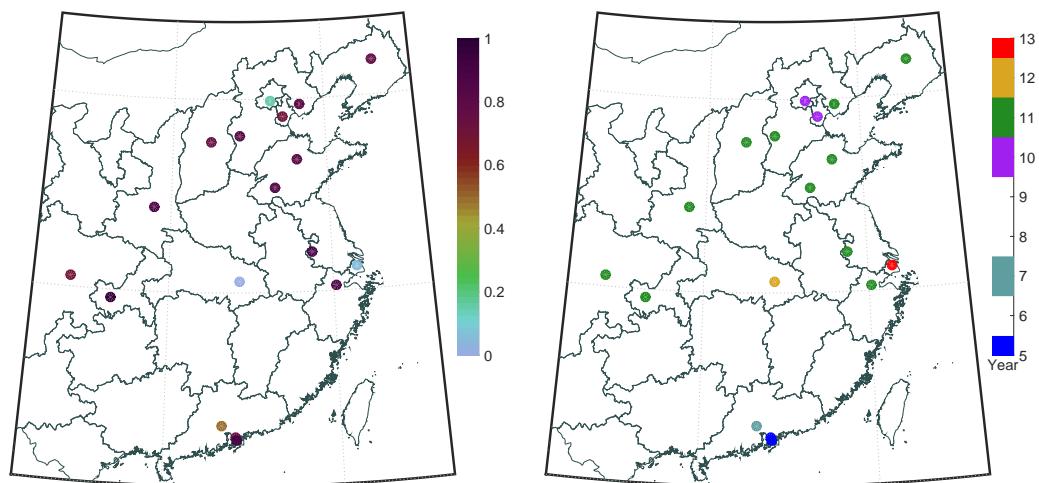


Figure S4: Left: Correlation coefficient between OMI annual trends and official emission inventories for each area. Right: Year of maximum OMI vertical NO₂ columns based on the multiple linear regression factor. (Figure generated with Matlab R2014b, <http://www.mathworks.com>).

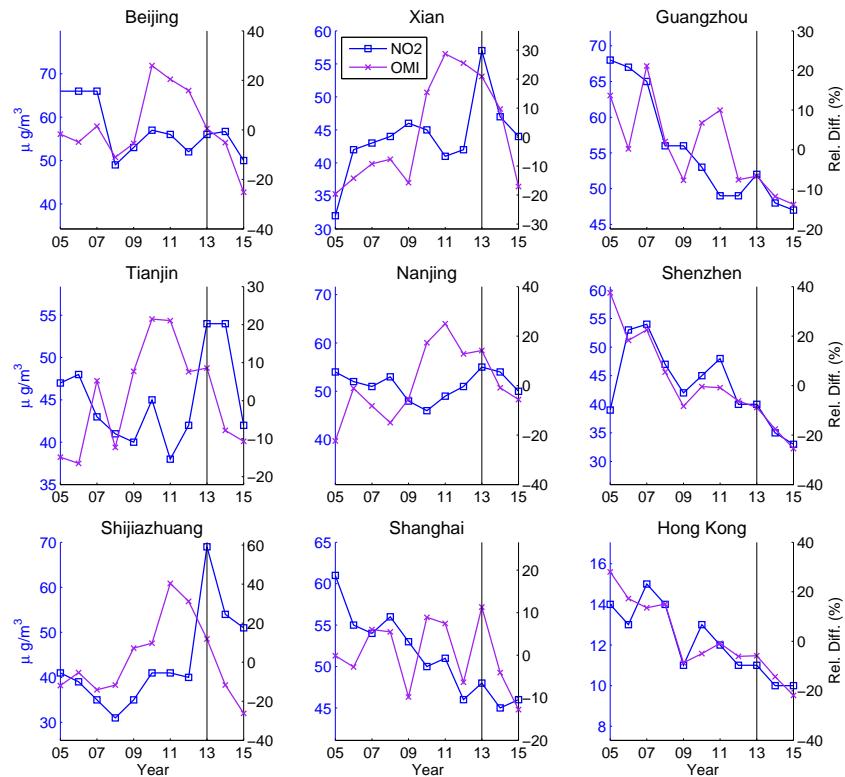


Figure S5: Left axis: Annual average NO_2 concentrations from surface measurements. Right axis: Relative percentage difference in the OMI NO_2 columns from the multiple linear regression model for 2005 to 2015 compared with the average over all years. (Figure generated with Matlab R2014b, <http://www.mathworks.com>).

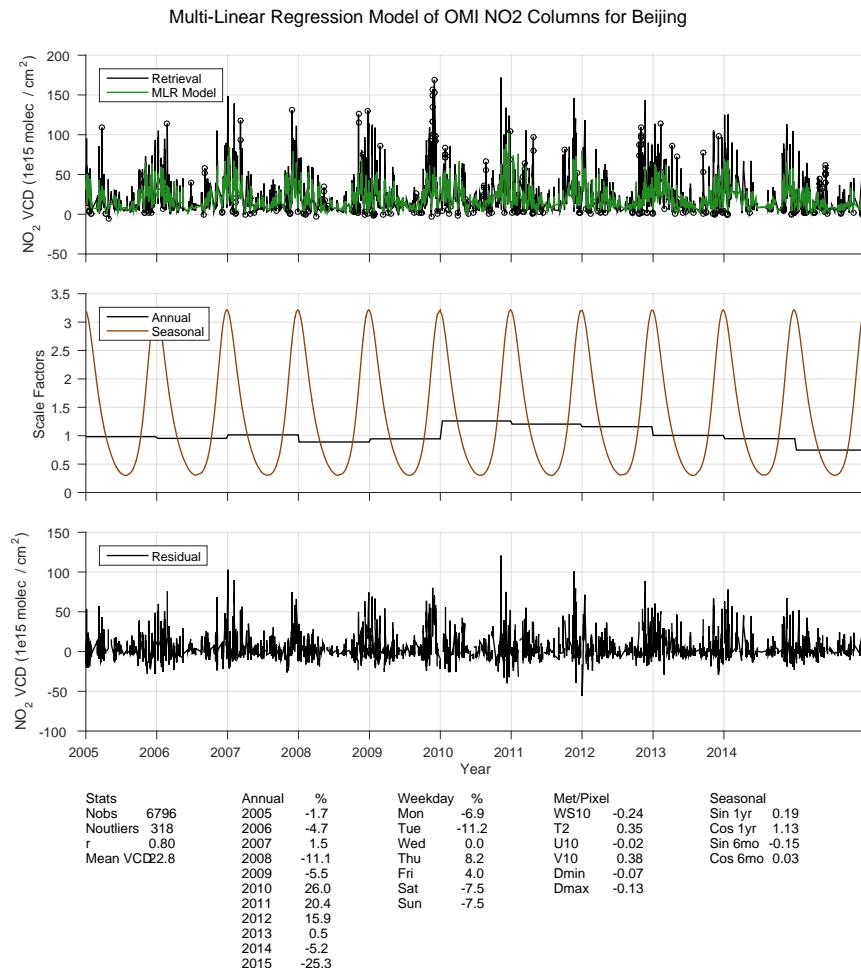


Figure S6: Multiple linear regression analysis for Beijing showing the time series of NO₂ OMI retrievals and the multiple linear regression model fit (top), the annual and seasonal scale factors (middle) and the residual (bottom). Outliers are shown by open circles. The table below the graphs shows the statistics for the model; the percentage difference in NO₂ Vertical Column Density (VCD) for the annual and weekday factors; and multiple linear regression factors for meteorology, pixel resolution and seasonal factors.

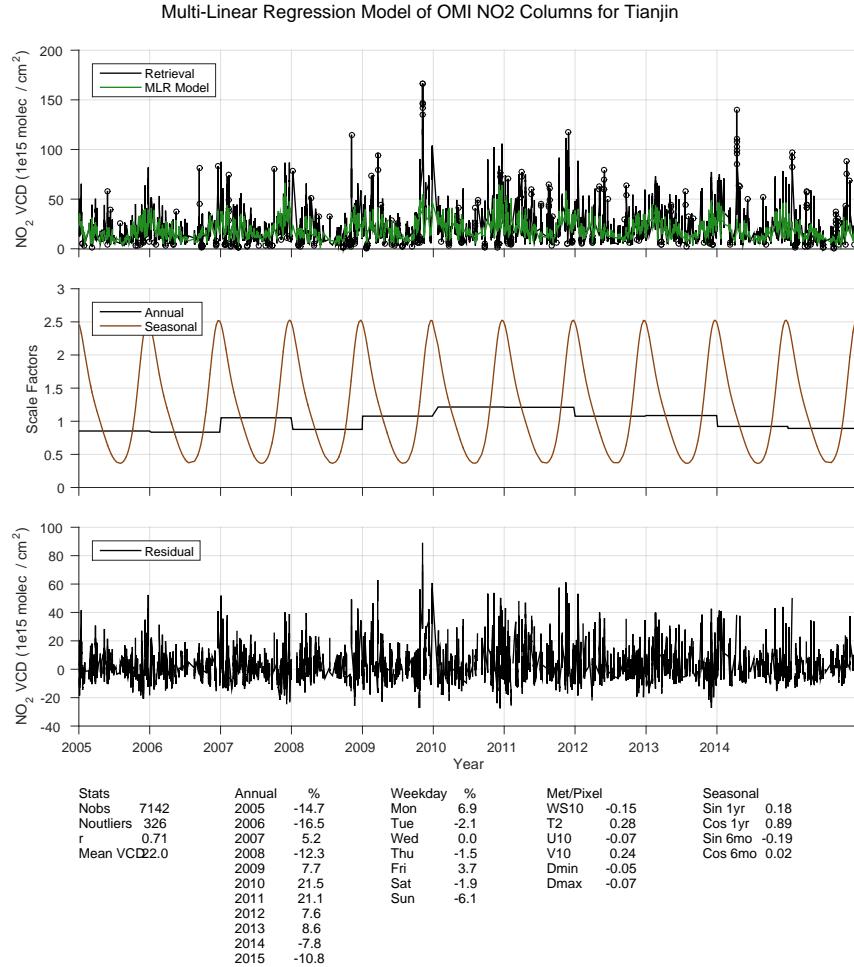


Figure S7: Multiple linear regression analysis for Tianjin showing the time series of NO₂ OMI retrievals and the multiple linear regression model fit (top), the annual and seasonal scale factors (middle) and the residual (bottom). Outliers are shown by open circles. The table below the graphs shows the statistics for the model; the percentage difference in NO₂ Vertical Column Density (VCD) for the annual and weekday factors; and multiple linear regression factors for meteorology, pixel resolution and seasonal factors.

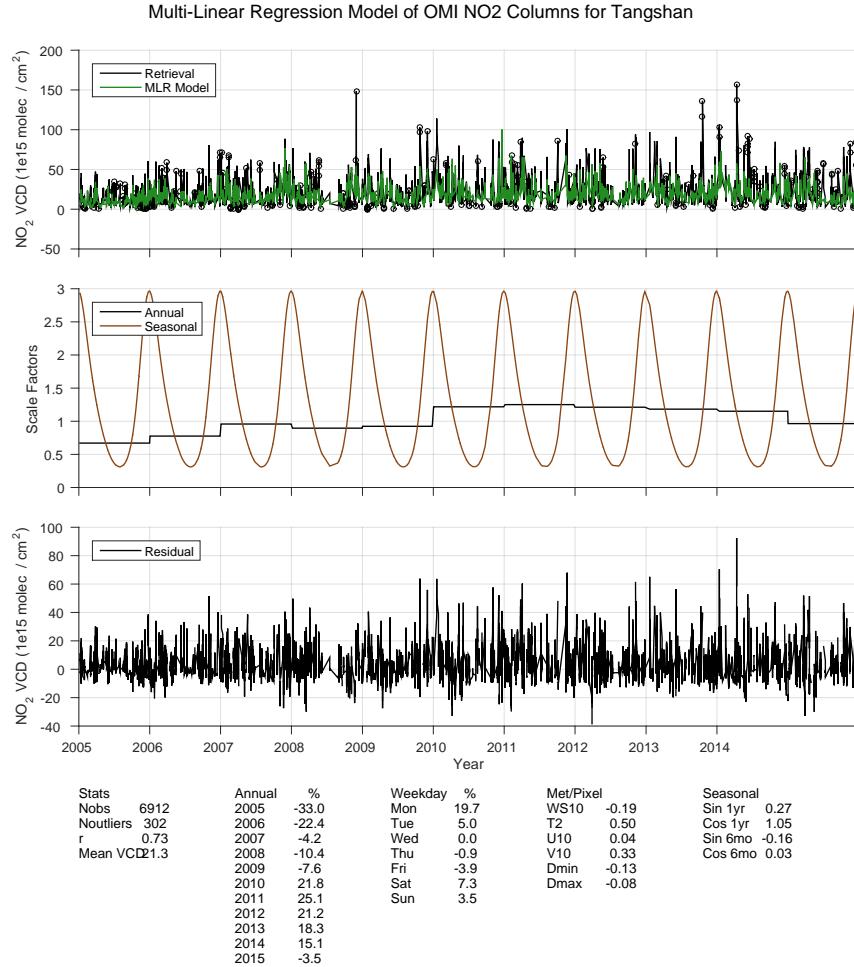


Figure S8: Multiple linear regression analysis for Tangshan showing the time series of NO₂ OMI retrievals and the multiple linear regression model fit (top), the annual and seasonal scale factors (middle) and the residual (bottom). Outliers are shown by open circles. The table below the graphs shows the statistics for the model; the percentage difference in NO₂ Vertical Column Density (VCD) for the annual and weekday factors; and multiple linear regression factors for meteorology, pixel resolution and seasonal factors.

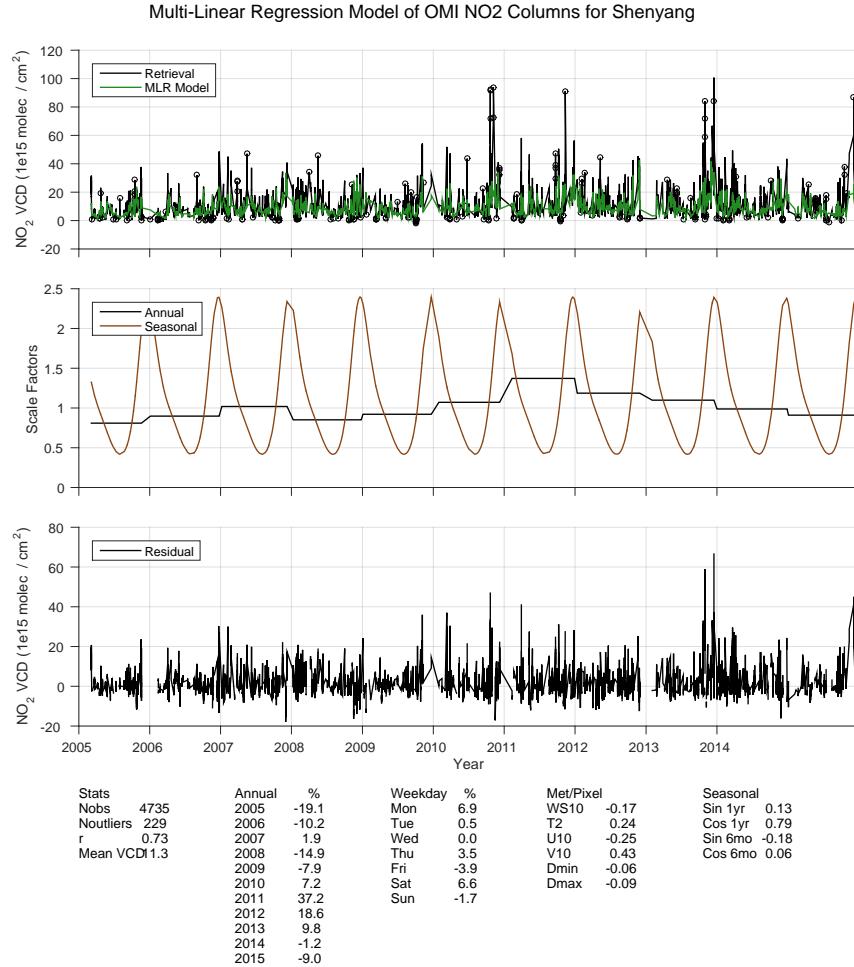


Figure S9: Multiple linear regression analysis for Shenyang showing the time series of NO₂ OMI retrievals and the multiple linear regression model fit (top), the annual and seasonal scale factors (middle) and the residual (bottom). Outliers are shown by open circles. The table below the graphs shows the statistics for the model; the percentage difference in NO₂ Vertical Column Density (VCD) for the annual and weekday factors; and multiple linear regression factors for meteorology, pixel resolution and seasonal factors.

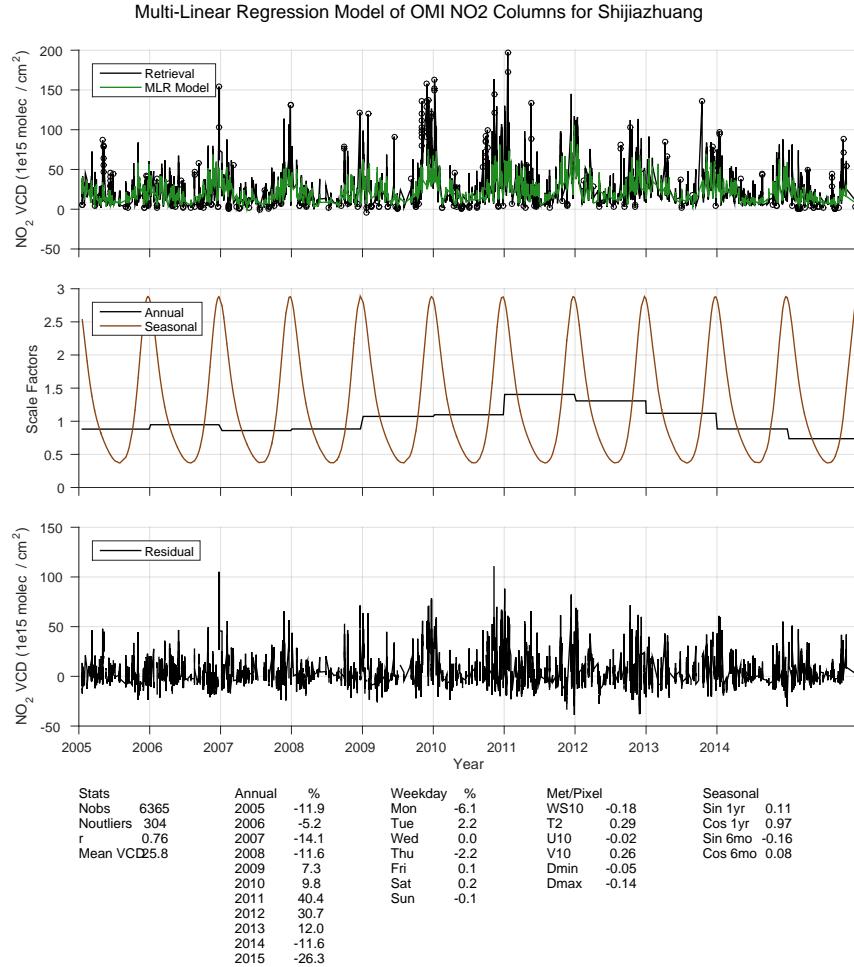


Figure S10: Multiple linear regression analysis for Shijiazhuang showing the time series of NO₂ OMI retrievals and the multiple linear regression model fit (top), the annual and seasonal scale factors (middle) and the residual (bottom). Outliers are shown by open circles. The table below the graphs shows the statistics for the model; the percentage difference in NO₂ Vertical Column Density (VCD) for the annual and weekday factors; and multiple linear regression factors for meteorology, pixel resolution and seasonal factors.

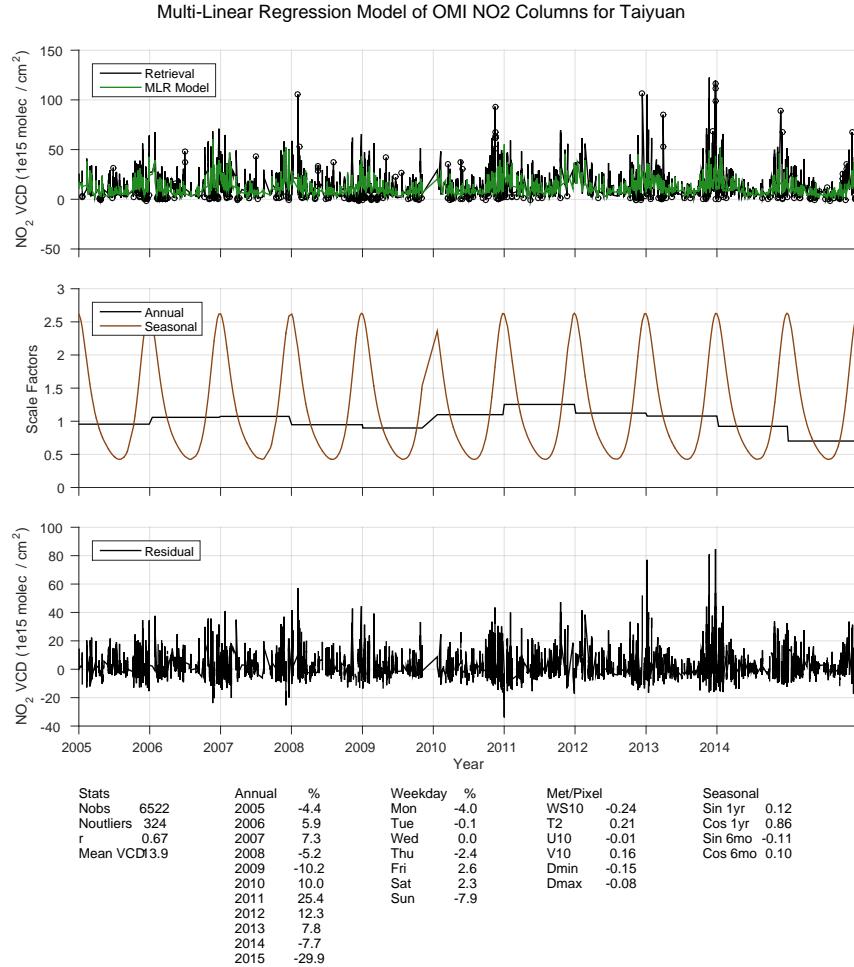


Figure S11: Multiple linear regression analysis for Taiyuan showing the time series of NO₂ OMI retrievals and the multiple linear regression model fit (top), the annual and seasonal scale factors (middle) and the residual (bottom). Outliers are shown by open circles. The table below the graphs shows the statistics for the model; the percentage difference in NO₂ Vertical Column Density (VCD) for the annual and weekday factors; and multiple linear regression factors for meteorology, pixel resolution and seasonal factors.

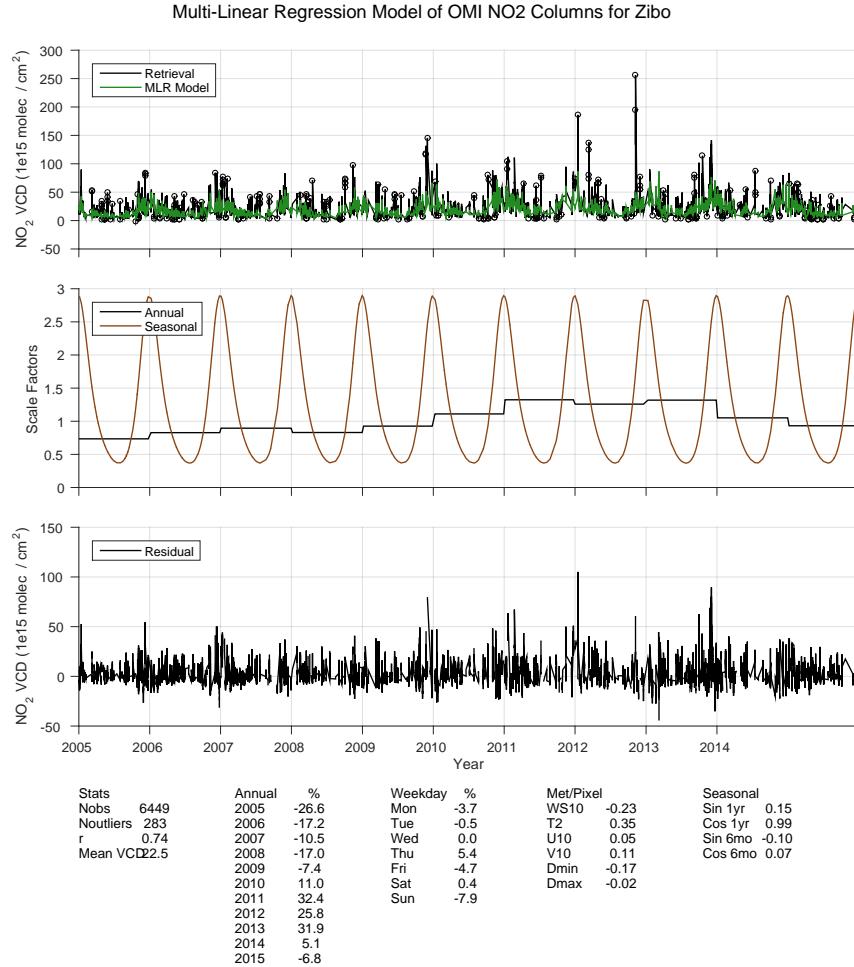


Figure S12: Multiple linear regression analysis for Zibo showing the time series of NO₂ OMI retrievals and the multiple linear regression model fit (top), the annual and seasonal scale factors (middle) and the residual (bottom). Outliers are shown by open circles. The table below the graphs shows the statistics for the model; the percentage difference in NO₂ Vertical Column Density (VCD) for the annual and weekday factors; and multiple linear regression factors for meteorology, pixel resolution and seasonal factors.

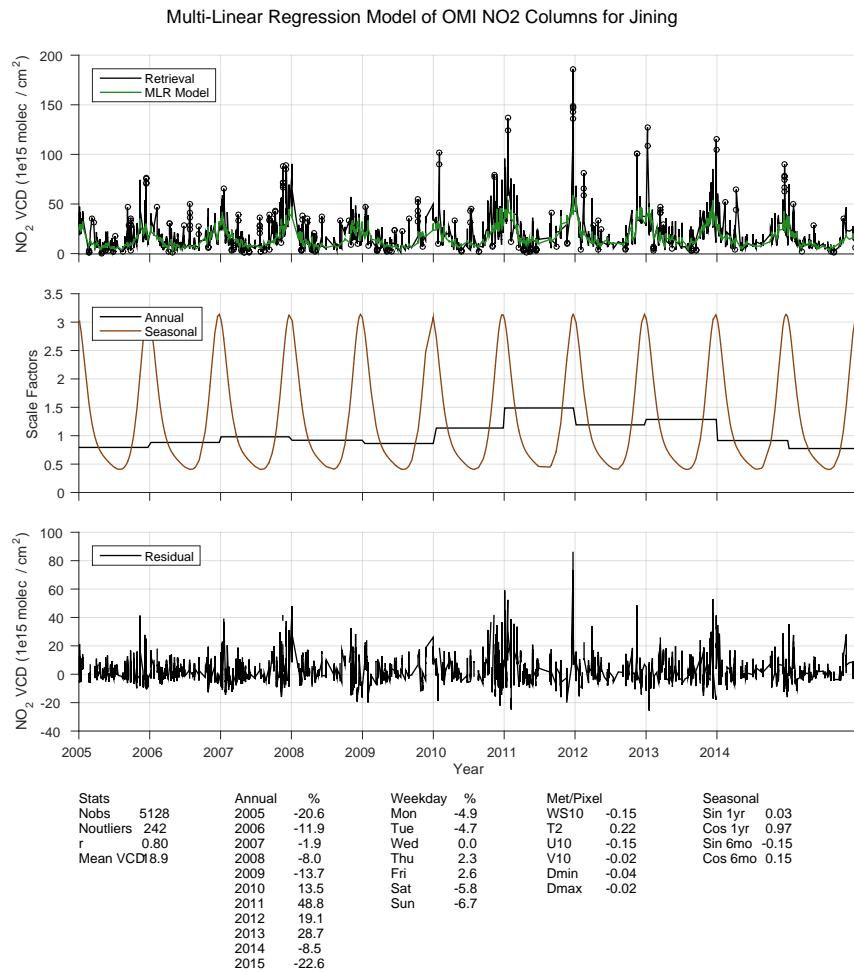


Figure S13: Multiple linear regression analysis for Jining showing the time series of NO₂ OMI retrievals and the multiple linear regression model fit (top), the annual and seasonal scale factors (middle) and the residual (bottom). Outliers are shown by open circles. The table below the graphs shows the statistics for the model; the percentage difference in NO₂ Vertical Column Density (VCD) for the annual and weekday factors; and multiple linear regression factors for meteorology, pixel resolution and seasonal factors.

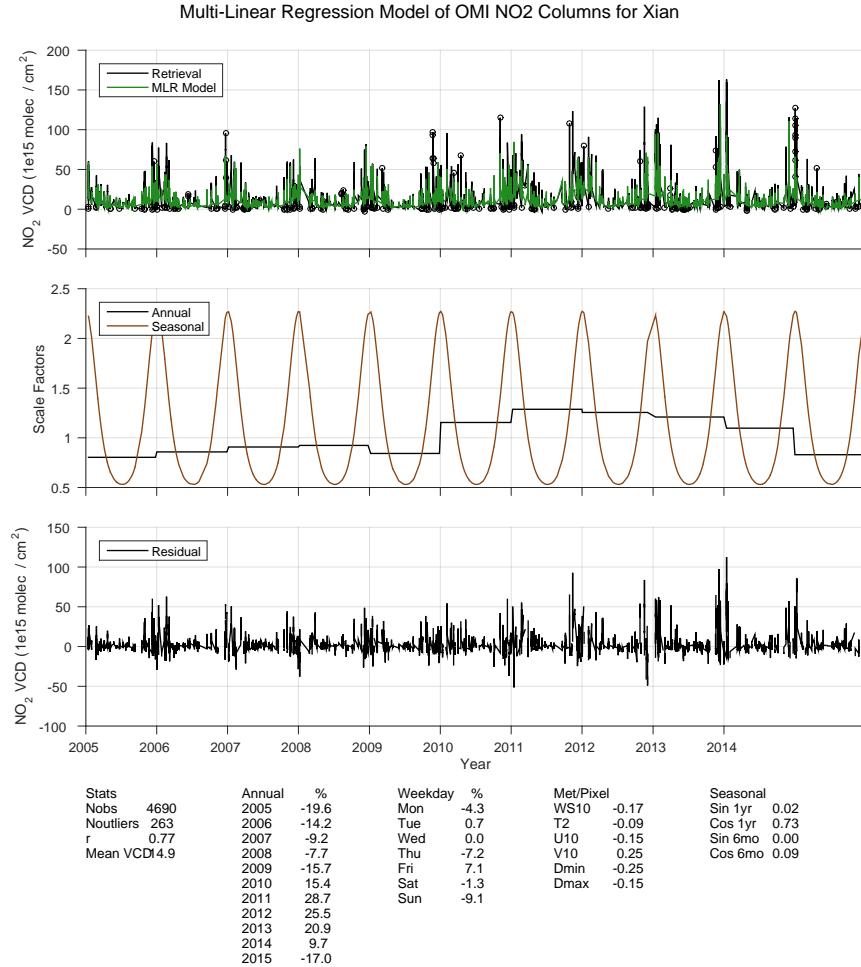


Figure S14: Multiple linear regression analysis for Xian showing the time series of NO₂ OMI retrievals and the multiple linear regression model fit (top), the annual and seasonal scale factors (middle) and the residual (bottom). Outliers are shown by open circles. The table below the graphs shows the statistics for the model; the percentage difference in NO₂ Vertical Column Density (VCD) for the annual and weekday factors; and multiple linear regression factors for meteorology, pixel resolution and seasonal factors.

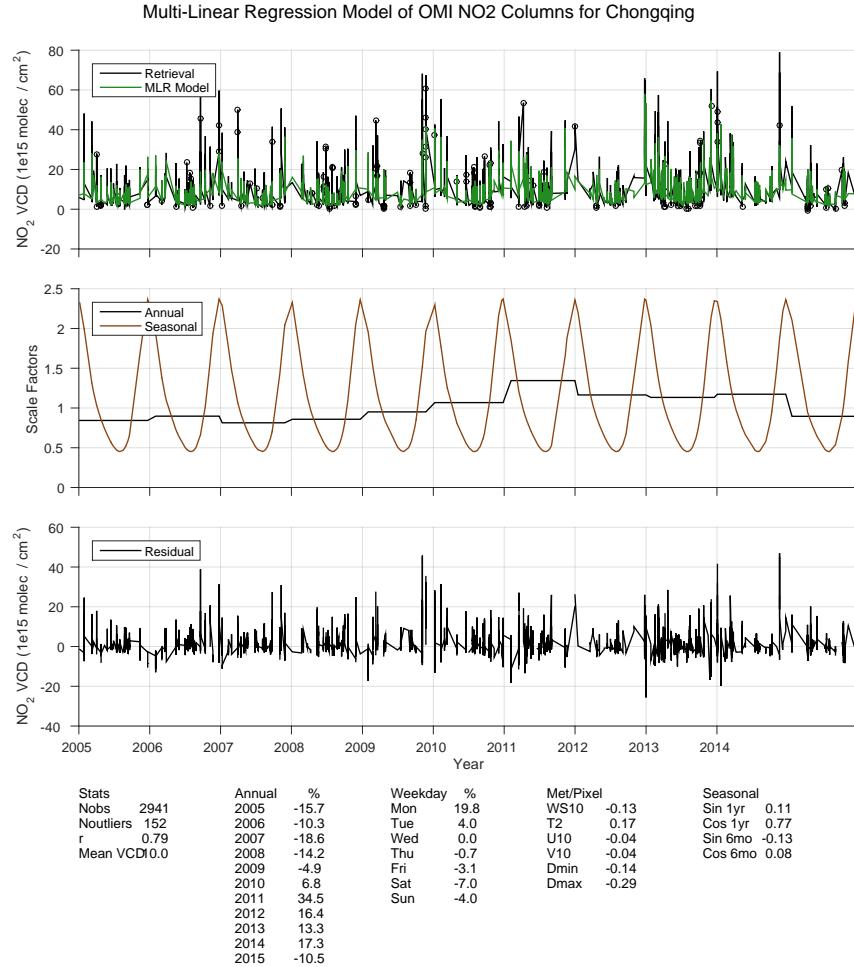


Figure S15: Multiple linear regression analysis for Chongqing showing the time series of NO₂ OMI retrievals and the multiple linear regression model fit (top), the annual and seasonal scale factors (middle) and the residual (bottom). Outliers are shown by open circles. The table below the graphs shows the statistics for the model; the percentage difference in NO₂ Vertical Column Density (VCD) for the annual and weekday factors; and multiple linear regression factors for meteorology, pixel resolution and seasonal factors.

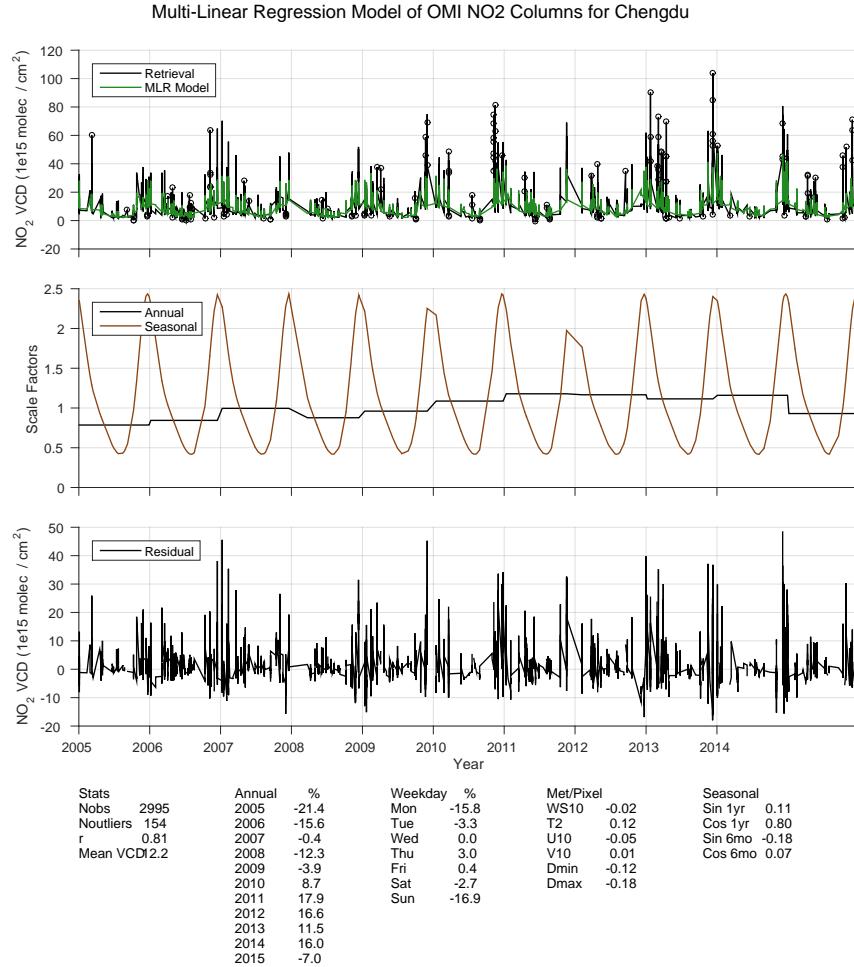


Figure S16: Multiple linear regression analysis for Chengdu showing the time series of NO₂ OMI retrievals and the multiple linear regression model fit (top), the annual and seasonal scale factors (middle) and the residual (bottom). Outliers are shown by open circles. The table below the graphs shows the statistics for the model; the percentage difference in NO₂ Vertical Column Density (VCD) for the annual and weekday factors; and multiple linear regression factors for meteorology, pixel resolution and seasonal factors.

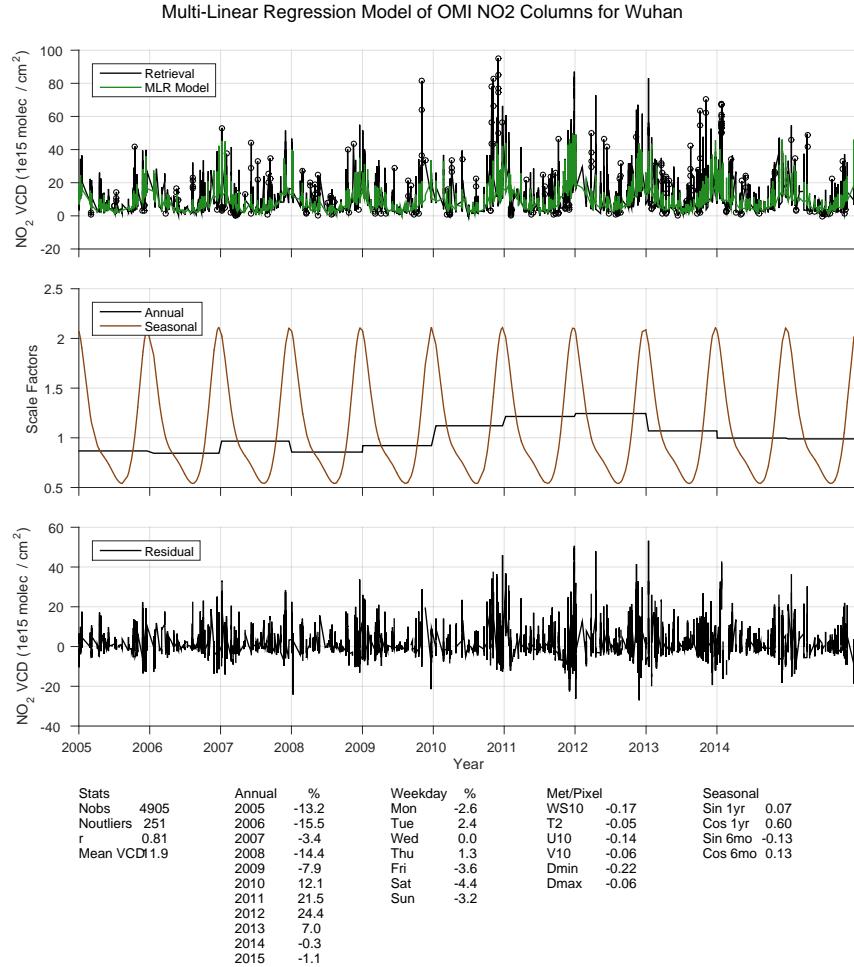


Figure S17: Multiple linear regression analysis for Wuhan showing the time series of NO₂ OMI retrievals and the multiple linear regression model fit (top), the annual and seasonal scale factors (middle) and the residual (bottom). Outliers are shown by open circles. The table below the graphs shows the statistics for the model; the percentage difference in NO₂ Vertical Column Density (VCD) for the annual and weekday factors; and multiple linear regression factors for meteorology, pixel resolution and seasonal factors.

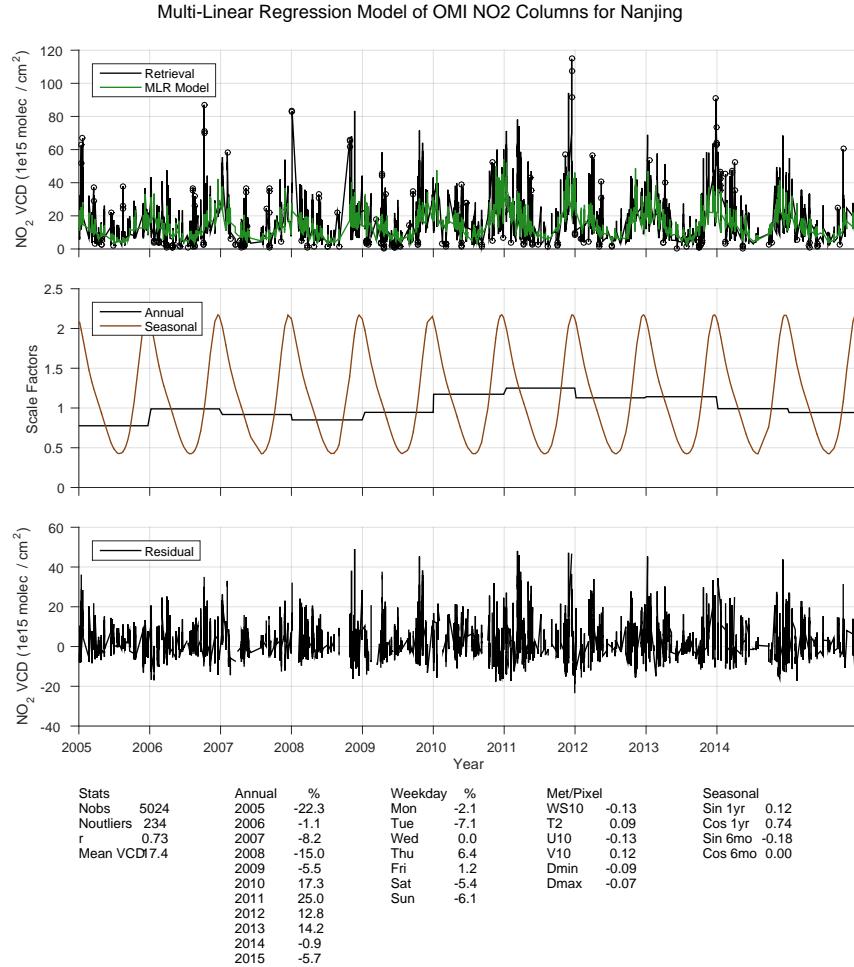


Figure S18: Multiple linear regression analysis for Nanjing showing the time series of NO₂ OMI retrievals and the multiple linear regression model fit (top), the annual and seasonal scale factors (middle) and the residual (bottom). Outliers are shown by open circles. The table below the graphs shows the statistics for the model; the percentage difference in NO₂ Vertical Column Density (VCD) for the annual and weekday factors; and multiple linear regression factors for meteorology, pixel resolution and seasonal factors.

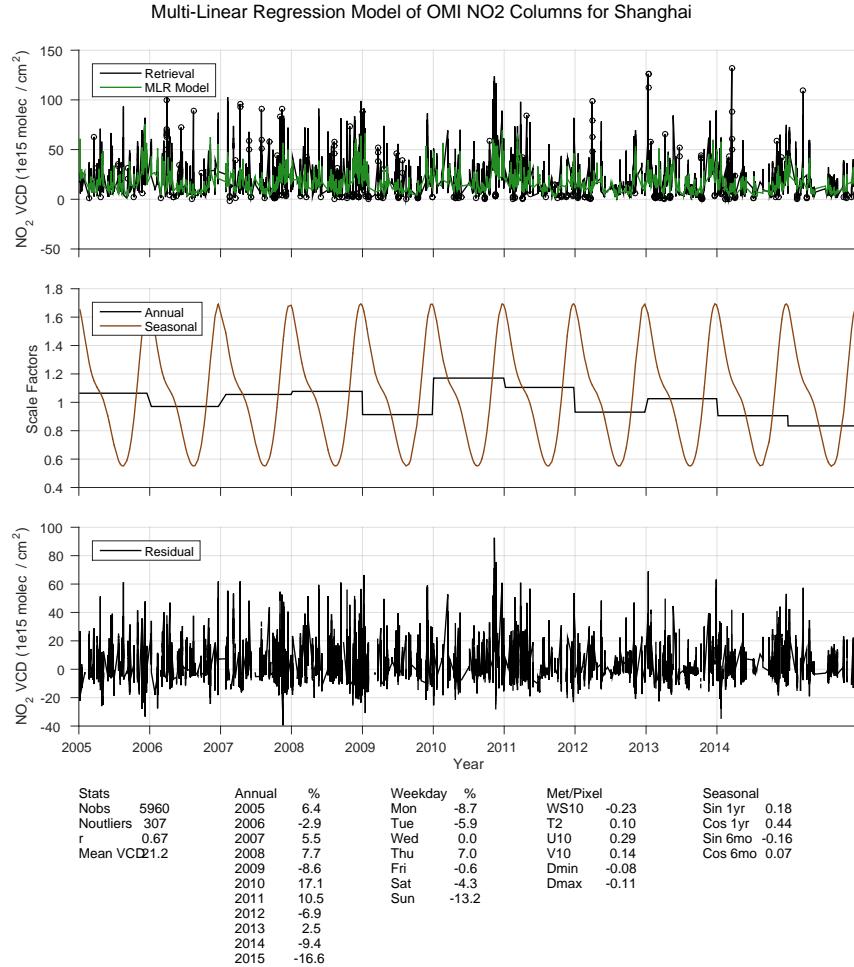


Figure S19: Multiple linear regression analysis for Shanghai showing the time series of NO₂ OMI retrievals and the multiple linear regression model fit (top), the annual and seasonal scale factors (middle) and the residual (bottom). Outliers are shown by open circles. The table below the graphs shows the statistics for the model; the percentage difference in NO₂ Vertical Column Density (VCD) for the annual and weekday factors; and multiple linear regression factors for meteorology, pixel resolution and seasonal factors.

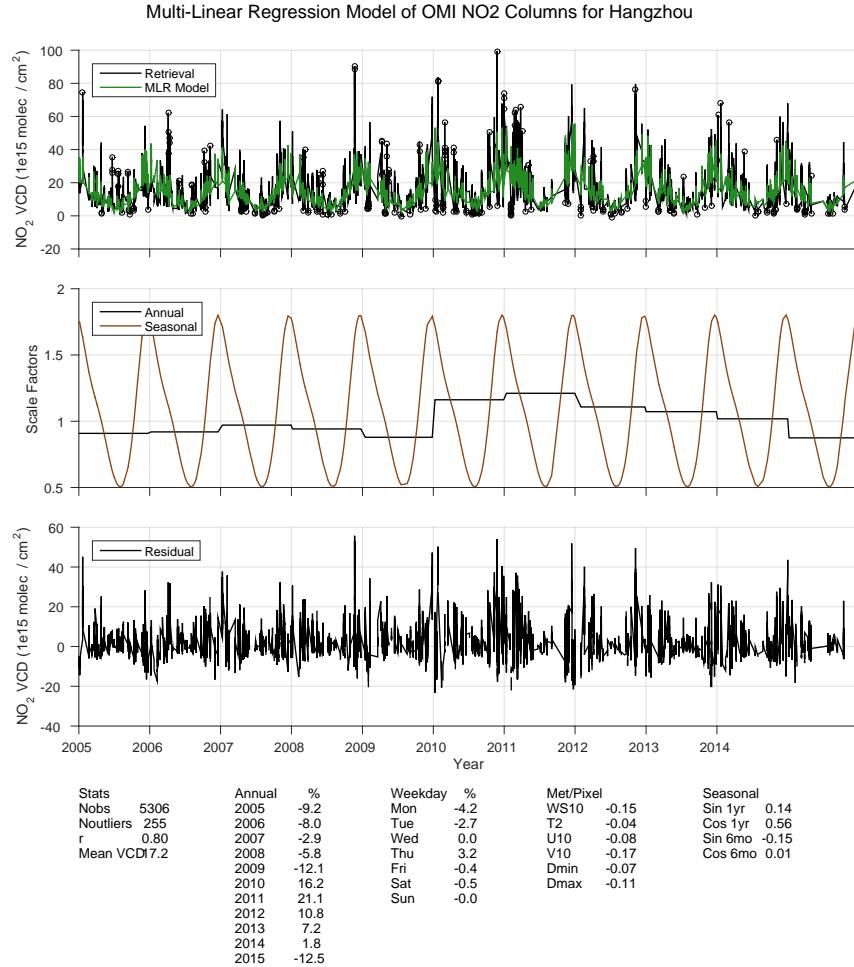


Figure S20: Multiple linear regression analysis for Hangzhou showing the time series of NO₂ OMI retrievals and the multiple linear regression model fit (top), the annual and seasonal scale factors (middle) and the residual (bottom). Outliers are shown by open circles. The table below the graphs shows the statistics for the model; the percentage difference in NO₂ Vertical Column Density (VCD) for the annual and weekday factors; and multiple linear regression factors for meteorology, pixel resolution and seasonal factors.

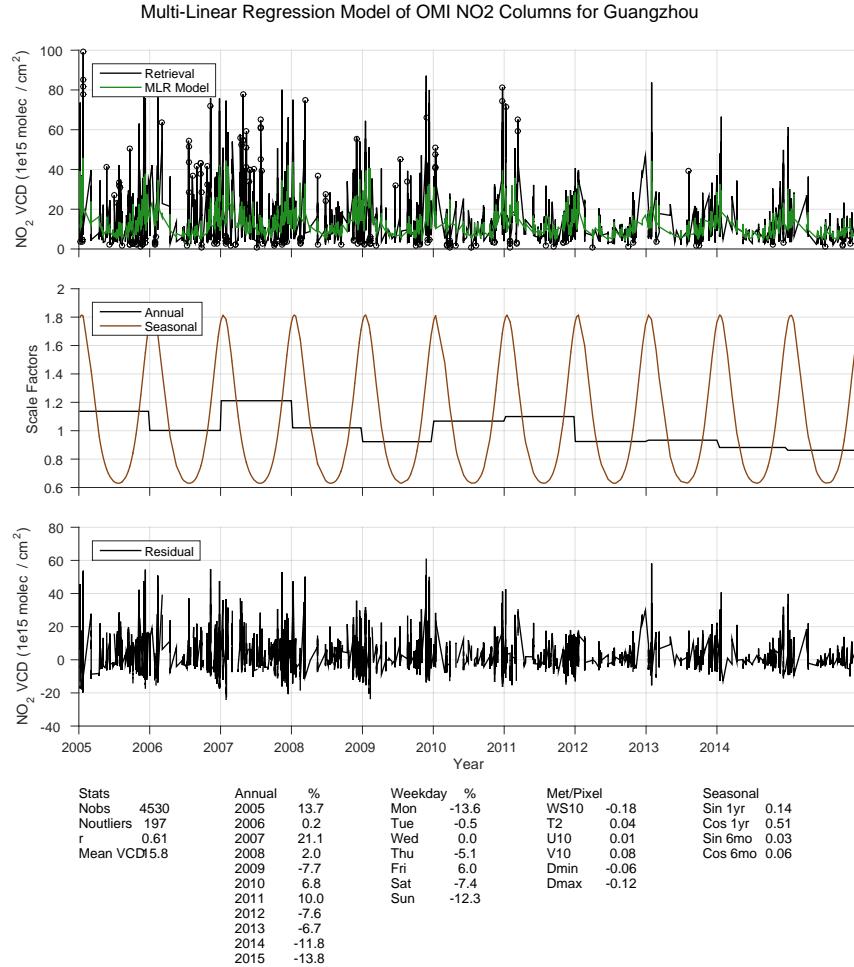


Figure S21: Multiple linear regression analysis for Guangzhou showing the time series of NO₂ OMI retrievals and the multiple linear regression model fit (top), the annual and seasonal scale factors (middle) and the residual (bottom). Outliers are shown by open circles. The table below the graphs shows the statistics for the model; the percentage difference in NO₂ Vertical Column Density (VCD) for the annual and weekday factors; and multiple linear regression factors for meteorology, pixel resolution and seasonal factors.

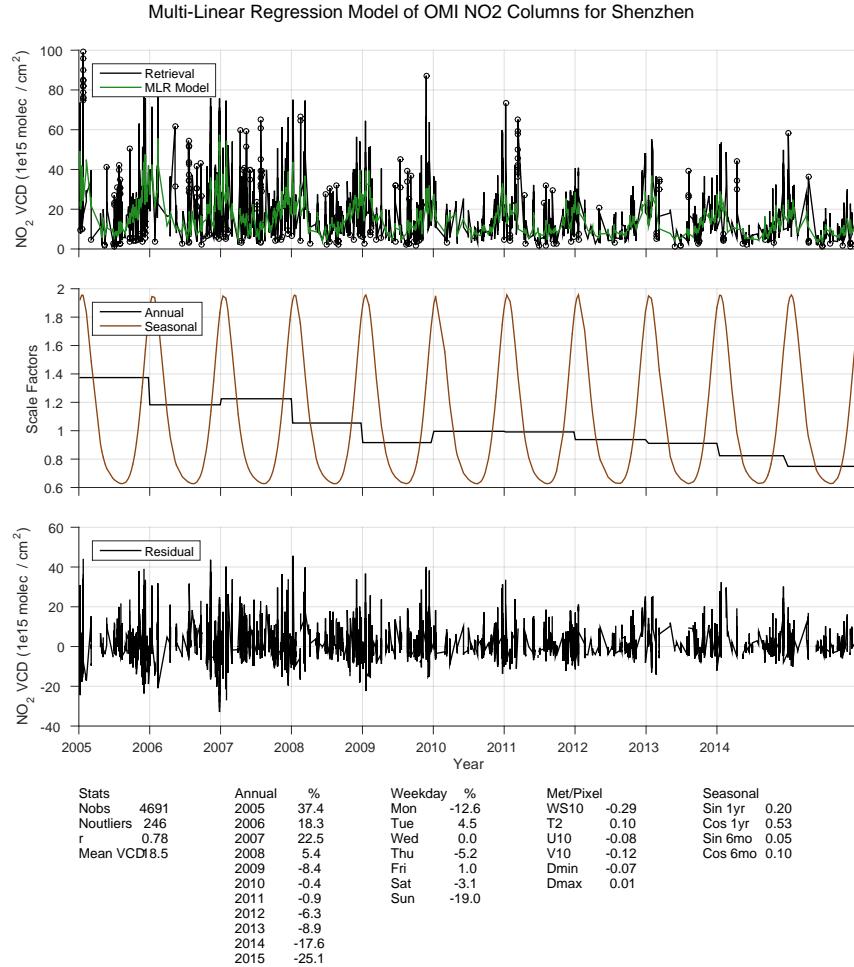


Figure S22: Multiple linear regression analysis for Shenzhen showing the time series of NO₂ OMI retrievals and the multiple linear regression model fit (top), the annual and seasonal scale factors (middle) and the residual (bottom). Outliers are shown by open circles. The table below the graphs shows the statistics for the model; the percentage difference in NO₂ Vertical Column Density (VCD) for the annual and weekday factors; and multiple linear regression factors for meteorology, pixel resolution and seasonal factors.

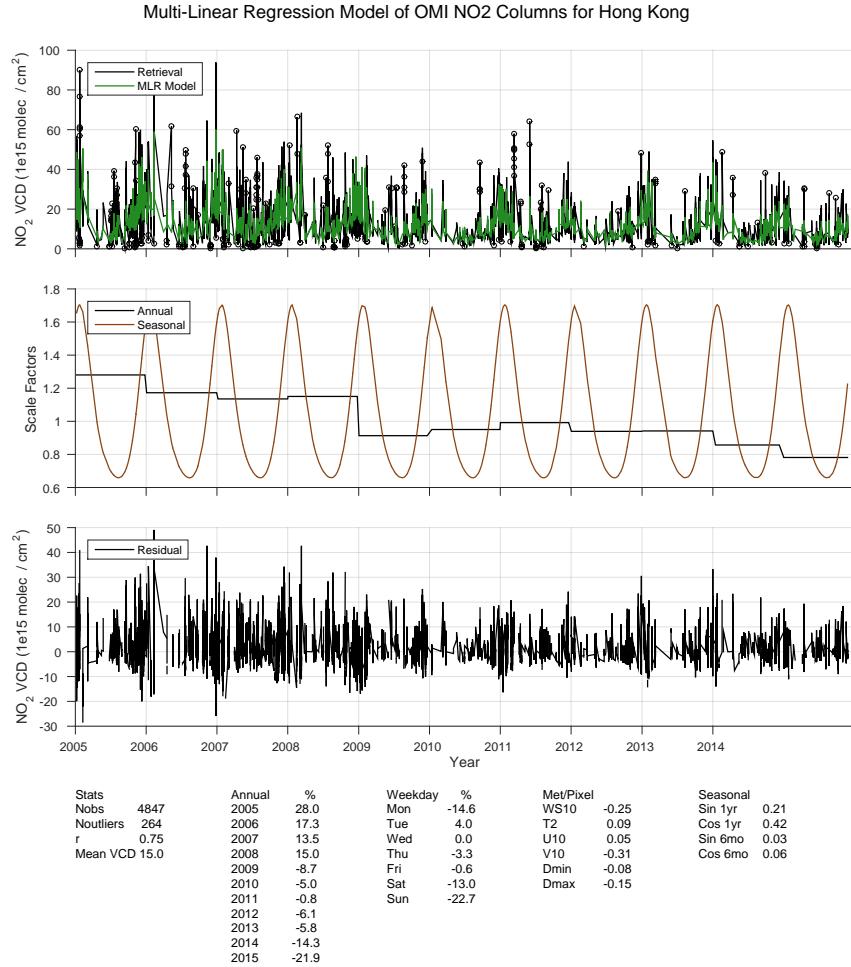


Figure S23: Multiple linear regression analysis for showing the time series of NO₂ OMI retrievals and the multiple linear regression model fit (top), the annual and seasonal scale factors (middle) and the residual (bottom). Outliers are shown by open circles. The table below the graphs shows the statistics for the model; the percentage difference in NO₂ Vertical Column Density (VCD) for the annual and weekday factors; and multiple linear regression factors for meteorology, pixel resolution and seasonal factors.